The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,267.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 82 0
including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 38 0
including postage..... „ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Oriental, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 6th July, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leaves Bombay	6	Leave Madras	18
„ Carwar	8	„ Coconada	20
„ Nurrakal	10	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Tuticorin	12	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Colombo	13	„ Gopalpore	23
„ Galle	15	„ False Point	24
„ Negapatam	15	Arrives Calcutta	25
„ Pondicherry	16		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cananore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Nurrakal, six miles North of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back voiture to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Charwar, Goa, Gundur, Mangalore, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	July.	Down.	July.
Leaves Bombay	10	Leave Bussorah	30
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Fao	30
„ Gundur	15		August.
„ Muscat	18	„ Bushire	3
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Lingah	5
„ Lingah	21	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Bushire	24	„ Muscat	9
„ Fao	25	„ Gundur	11
Arrive Bussorah	26	„ Kurrachee	14
		Arrive Bombay	17

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

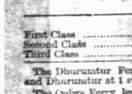
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Byculla.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 8

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

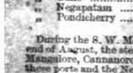
The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 8th November 1867.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO EUROPE.



ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.—R. RUBALTINO & Co. running in connection with the Bombay and Brindisi Steam Ship Company. These commodious English-built Steamers, offering every comfort to Passengers, sail regularly from Alexandria on the 1st and 15th of every month for Genoa, calling at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

	Rates of Fares.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Messina	£ 4 10s.	£ 3 5s.	£ 1 16s.
„ Naples	„ 6 0s.	„ 4 15s.	„ 2 4s.
„ Leghorn	„ 7 10s.	„ 5 10s.	„ 2 12s.
„ Genoa	„ 8 5s.	„ 6 10s.	„ 3 0s.

Six Shillings per day charged for Board during detention.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Barker & Co., Alexandria, E. Mahorcich and D. N. Mitzaki, Esqrs., Suez, and in Bombay to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 26th April, 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 29th June at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Carnatic," (1,775 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain P. B. Jones, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 28th instant.

Passengers are requested to attend their heavy luggage may be passed before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure; in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave The New Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd June, 1869.

OVERLAND ROUTE VIA TRIESTE.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

THE rates of Passage-money from Alexandria to Trieste and vice versa, by the Austrian Lloyd's Steamers are reduced to £18 for First Class and £9 for Second Class, and include a liberal table and Steward's fees.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 10, Hollow Street, 15th June, 1869.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 francs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the following GOODS, LANDED from the wrecked Ship BUCENTAUR, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and, if NOT CLAIMED within TWO DAYS from this date will be SOLD by Public Auction on account of whom it may concern.

H. H—10 Bales.
C. KN—2 Cases.
T. EE—1 Bale.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for Captain J. Webster.

Bombay, 22th June, 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

28th January 1869. M. B. COHEN & Co.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment in the Island.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Bruzels Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Bruzels Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship Magdala, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOAT LOST.—LOST, on FRIDAY, 10 P.M., a DINGY, about 18 feet long, painted blue outside and grained inside, belonging to the Ship Magnolia.

J. GOSWELL, Master.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with BOARD and RESIDENCE in a comfortable house, pleasantly situated close to the Fort. Apply to "X. X.," Office of this paper.

REMOVAL.—THORNHILL & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, &c., beg to announce the Removal of their Establishment from No. 25 to No. 8, Medow Street, immediately opposite the Convent and Catholic School.—Dated 23rd June, 1869.

NOW AVAILABLE.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.—No. 1, Rs. 20; No. 2, Rs. 28; No. 3, Rs. 38.

An explanatory Pamphlet, with opinions and testimonials, sent post free on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, whose Claims have been admitted, can receive a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 5 per cent., on application at my Office on and after TUESDAY next, the 29th instant.

J. GREENWOOD,
No. 6, Rampart Row, 26th June, 1869. Official Liquidator.

CURSETJEE FURDONJEE'S TRUST ESTATE.—NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A FIFTH and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of seven annas and nine and one-third pies per cent., is NOW PAYABLE on the amount of the admitted Claims against the above Estate.

JOHN L. SCOTT, Trustee.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th June, 1869.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Ten (10) per cent. per annum, for the year ending 31st December 1868, WILL BE PAID to those shareholders whose names appear on the Bombay Register, on application to the undersigned.

CHARLES E. BENN, } Joint Managers,
A. E. ASHLEY, }

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th June, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—BRAKE BLOCKS.—Tenders are invited for the supply of 5,000 BRAKE BLOCKS of various sizes, to be cut out of best Rangoon or Maulmein Teak Timber,—the whole to be delivered within six months from the date of acceptance of Tender. Sketches of the Blocks, price Half Rupee, with the numbers required of each, can be obtained by an application to the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the price for each description delivered at the Stores, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Wednesday, the 14th July next.

A deposit as security, equal to 10 per cent. upon the aggregate amount, will be demanded from the party to whom a Contract may be given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Acting Storekeeper.

Store's Office, Byculla, 28th June, 1869.

THE FRERE LAND COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 1 Church Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed this day:—

1. That the Frere Land Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2. That Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy be appointed Liquidator, and his remuneration be Rs. 1,000 only.

3. That the Liquidator be authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable property, furniture, effects, assets, rights, business, and good-will of the Frere Land Company, Limited, to the Frere Land and Mill Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer, and sale 3,750 fully paid up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each, in such last mentioned Company, such last mentioned Company undertaking to discharge and pay the debts and liabilities of the said Frere Land Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, and obligations of the said Frere Land Company, Limited.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Secretary.

1 Church Street, 26th June, 1869.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SELECT LIGHT READING. Rs. A.

Thackeray's Miscellanies: 4 vols.—Each	3 12
Vanity Fair	3 12
Henry Esmond	3 12
Philip	3 12
Irish Sketch Book	3 12
Paris	3 12
Virginians	4 8
Newcomes	4 8
Pendennis	4 8
Kingsley's Westward Ho!	3 12
Two years ago	3 12
Trollope's Framley Parsonage	3 4
Small House at Allington	3 4
Bronte's Jane Eyre	1 8
Shirley	1 8
Villette	1 8
Wuthering Heights	1 8
Professor	1 8
Gaskell's Wives and Daughters	3 12
Sylvia's Lovers	3 12
Wilkie Collin's Armadale	3 12
After Dark	1 8
No Name	1 8
Dead Secret	1 8
Queen of Hearts	1 8
Hide and Seek	1 8
Basil	1 8
Smedley's Frank Fairligh	2 1
Lewis Arundel	2 1
Whyte Melville's General Bounce	3 12
Kate Coventry	3 12
Good for Nothing	3 12
Mrs. Wood's East Lynne	3 12
Channings	3 12
A Noble Life. By author of John Halifax	3 4
Ingoldsby Legends	2 4
Dickens' Pickwick Papers	2 4
Hugh Miller's Scenes and Legends	3 4
Sketches	3 4
and Schools and Leaders	3 4
Cruise of the Betsy	3 4
Edinburgh and its Neighbourhood	2 4
Cassell's Comic History of England	3 4
Rome	4 12
Handley Cross, or Mr. Jorrock's Hunt	1 4
Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour	1 12
Ask Mamma	2 0
Plain or Ringlets	2 0
Facey Romford's Hounds	3 12
Handley Cross	1 12
Yankee Drolleries. Edited by Sala	2 4
Artemus Ward's Lecture at Egyptian Hall	3 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

VELOCIPEDES of every description, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children. Best forged steel, with brake, and best Hickory Wheels. The French Velocipede Company, through their English Manufacturers, offer the very best Velocipedes at prices from £6 to £14. Liberal terms to Importers. The Export and Shipping Department is under the care of Tangye Brothers & Holman, of 10, Laurence Pountney Lane, London. The English Wholesale Agents are S. & E. Ransome & Co. All communications to be made to the General Manager, A. DAVIS, 14, Strand, London.

*** "The Velocipede, its history, and how to use it," can be obtained for 8 annas of the publisher of this Journal.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or Crown as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sold by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and are sent out within every Package sent from their Works is also stamped on each bearing their name and address.

Any nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, placed nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

LUBIN and Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY, patronised by the Empress of the French, and exhibited in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and tensively used

superiority.

RIGAUD and Co.'s YLANGYLANG and MANILLA BOUQUET, the RIGAUD and Co. are the only importers in Europe of the new scent. Part of Ylangylang, from the Philippine Isles.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOOTHINE, a delicious tooth-water, superior fragrant extract.

RIGAUD and Co.'s Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA SOAP, exquisitely perfumed and Eau de Cologne to the last.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA POMATUM, for preserving and keeping the hair in curl.

RIGAUD and Co.'s DENTORINE, a most agreeable elixir for preserving and beautifying the teeth and perfuming the breath.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOOTH-CREAM, a remarkable preparation, serving the teeth and whiteness to the teeth.

RIGAUD and Co.'s ROSE POWDER; superior to Violet and all producing a brilliant Powders.

RIGAUD and Co.'s other Starch and Rice

A GUIDE to the TOILET, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

THE LITTLE MONITOR and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

Wholesale, Rigaud and Treacher & Co.

AGENTS:—Bombay and Poonah Treacher & Co.
„ Madras, Barrie & Co. Lyall, & Co.
„ Calcutta

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to which, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule,	„ 25	„ 14
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule,	„ 22	„ 12
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule,	„ 22	„
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule,	„ 18	„ 10
St. Julien, Green capsule,	„ 17	„ 10
Medoc, Red capsule	„ 15	„ 9
Medoc, White capsule,	„ 13	„
Sauterne, Red capsule,	„ 22	„

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	„ 32	Rs. 17
Nuits, ditto	„ 26	„
Macon, ditto	„ 21	„
Chablis, ditto	„ 22	„

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Qts. 74	0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36	0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„	„ 32	0 „ 17 8
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil for Ball purposes	„	„ 27	0 „ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Non-pareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Laughing Hock and Moselle, Branded	Rs. 36	to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Silver foil	„ 34	„ „
Moselle, Still Marcobrunner	„ 25	„ „
„ Brauneberger	„ 42	„ „
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 34	„ „
„ „ Forster Trammer	„ 26	„ „
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 23	„ „
„ „ Hochheimer		

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Mesilla, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.) Qts. Pts.

A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark Rs. 30 0
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature „ 24 8 14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine „ 18 0

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs.	32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	„	28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	„	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality Do.	„	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality Do.	„	21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish Do.	„	23
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) Scotch... Do.	„	21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara	„ 42	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £16 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £480, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S SHERRIES.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Sherries shipped by the above well known firm—

Amontillado—blue seal, a pale dry delicate Wine, at Rs. 32 per doz.
„ Ditto brown seal, a pale dry soft Wine, at „ 28 „

YOUNG & Co.,
5, Borah Bazaar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned:—

Ruinart Pere et fils' Champagne, green seal.

Quarts in 1 doz. cases	Rs. 42 per doz.
Pints in 2 do.	„ 21 do.
Carbonell'e Sherry	„ 30 do.
Do. Port	„ 30 do.
Dilbruck Fils' Claret St. Julian	„ 12 do.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 11th June, 1869.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun. No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges	Rs. 750 0
A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings	„ 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and A SHERRY.

BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Also,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline, [illegible] perfectly free from acidity, [illegible] as both [illegible] preserving great [illegible] properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Ba. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xeraz; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0			White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45	0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good	28 0
39 0	(Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
30 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw coloured good bouquet, and very mellow	27 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*43 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, fullof aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	(Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	33 0
44 0	Ditto Coupareli, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer,

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage	1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto	1862	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim ditto	1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich ditto	1862	22 0
25 0	Nierstein ditto	1862	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg ditto	1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage	1862	23 0
39 0	Scharzberg ditto	1862	27 0
23

...NTELLIGENCE.

...E MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

...ARKET was rather dull this afternoon with ...change.

...BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

...ty ...ribed ...apital	Number.	Paid up.	Rs. ... div. ... dend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p.a.		
2,000,000	100	1,00,000	15 p.c.	Agra Bank	126
4,00,000	1,000	all	8 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1675
2,000,000	800	all	5 p.c.	Ditto of Bombay New	680
2,000,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
250,000	250	all	6 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	295
1,00,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	300
1,00,000	200	250	6 do.	Delhi and London	300
1,00,000	200	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
1,00,000	200	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	413½

PRESS COMPANIES.

10,000	2,000	5,000	200	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	750	37,500	...	Alexandra Press Co.	600
1,75,000	12,000	14,000	1750	Anglo India Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	4000	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
...	800	500	1000	Do. New	540
...	1,500	1,500	1000	Colaba Press Co.	17,250
17,500	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1100
1,00,000	8,000	8,000	1000	Fort Press Co.	10,550
50,000	1,000	1,000	1000	Framjee Cowasji Press	1160
1,00,000	5,000	4,000	425	Hydraulic Press Co.	3000
20,000	3,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
5,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	365
4,00,000	4,000	2,00,000	500	Times of Wales Press	2700
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

LAND COMPANIES.

1,20,000	2,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1475
1,00,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	Elphinstone Land	885
1,00,000	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	485
1,00,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Prove Land	75
1,00,000	5,000	4,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	900
2,00,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	285

SHIPPING COMPANY.

12,00,000	12,000	12,000	1,200	Bombay Ship Co.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

2,00,000	1,000	50	...	Albert Mills Co.	70
5,00,000	all	all	...	Alliance Spinning	1825
2,00,000	all	all	...	Arkwright	400
5,00,000	all	all	...	Bombay	2800
3,00,000	1,000	1,000	12	Bombay United	1795
1,00,000	1,000	1,000	12 p.c.	Bunder Mills	255
5,00,000	all	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
2,00,000	2,000	800	...	Great Eastern	1460
5,00,000	all	all	...	Manockji Petit's	600
2,50,000	all	all	...	Oriental	1050
2,00,000	2,000	all	...	Royal	1400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20,218,300	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
£20,196,850	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
£10,000	1,000	do. B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
£18,185,300	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	35–35
2,000	500	9	Rurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
8,00,000	all	Nil	Treasher & Co.	240–250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
1,00,000	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	125
1,00,000	...	Do. China	3–3½
1,00,000	25	Do. Guzerat	90
1,00,000	19 May '67	B'bay Fe'deney B'k.	26
1,00,000	15 June '67	Ditto do Bhaug	20
2,00,000	27 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
2,00,000	24 Nov. '67	Central Bank	6
2,00,000	28 Nov. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
2,00,000	19 Feb. '68	Royal Bank	13
2,00,000	25 May '67	Old Financial	6½

...NIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	30 Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	450
...	...	B'bay & Bengal S.	400
...	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
1,00,000	90	Bombay Coast	160–17

...22nd JUNE, 1869.

...ent Securities.—Several transactions were reported ...cents, exceeding 7½ lakhs, at Rs. 5-3, 5-5 and 5-4 ...ent. discount. A large sale of 1856-57 was made ...½ premium. In 5½ per cents. only some trifling busi... took place at Rs. 14-2 and 14-4 premium.

...k of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,675.

...ents of National Bank shares was effected at Rs. 137½.

...last telegram from Bombay notes business at Rs. 141.

...United Bank of India shares changed hands to-day, ...ut the price was not stated.

...small lot of Equitable Coal Co.'s shares was bought, for ...cash, at Rs. 190.

...ther transaction in Cocoory Cotton Mills Co.'s shares ...reported at Rs. 205.

...rt Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, two heavy ...were quoted at Rs. 275 per share of Rs. 1,200 paid up.

...ee shares in the R. Scott Thomson and Co. (Limited) sold at ...Rs. 210 each, exclusive of the dividend.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 24th June, 1869.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Captain H. Fanshawe, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, from 25th June 1869 to 25th August 1869, on private affairs.

Poona, 25th June, 1869.

The following medical arrangements are ordered:—

Surgeon J. Davidson, M.B., is transferred from ... duty Poona Division to general duty Aden, and Assistant-Surgeon J. Robb, M.B., from general duty presidency ... duty Poona Division.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE OFFICIATING CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The following transfer in the Forest Department is ordered:—

Captain H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., Deputy Conservator, 2nd Class, from the Southern to the Western Division. Captain Jarrett will also hold charge of the Southern Division until further orders.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. A. G. W. Harris, Assistant Commissioner, Sangor, from the 1st August 1869, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH JUNE.

	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal ,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolams & Coir Bundles	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal. ,,
	Cotton	Nominal	
	Saltpetre	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.	,,
	Shellac	Rs. 10	per bale.
	Raw Cotton	25 to 30	per chest.
	Opium		Nominal
	Sailing Ships		Rs. 3 to 4 per ton.
	Salt		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges
	Rice to Bombay		8 annas per bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
[illegible]	Webster	Java.
Cashmere (s)	Dickinson	Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Northumbrian, Piggie, to Bangkok.

Ship A. M. E., Whitehill, to Batavia.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June 21	Penang (s)	Baxter	Akyab, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

June 21	Mongolia (s)	...	...
,, 22	Clan Alpine (s)	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June 22	Woosung	Munday	Gopaulpore.

DEPARTURES.

June 20	Asia (s)	Paterson	Calcutta.
,, 22	Pembrokeshire	Wilkinson	Gopaulpore.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 9th July, at 9 A.M. All inland late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered ... to be closed ... at 4 P.M.

Friday	July 2	Friday	Aug. 20
,,	,, 16	,,	Sept. 3
,,	Aug. 6	,,	,, 17

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail.

Friday	July 9	Friday	Oct. 1
,,	,, 23	,,	,, 15
,,	Sept. 3	,,	Nov. 29

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded via Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

26th July.	26th October.
24th August.	23rd November.
27th September.	4th December.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STATIN DRS, A HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, and which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packets, and their Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, &c., will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company). This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in August.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

July 7th.	October 4th.
August 9th.	November 5th.
September 9th.	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers on the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, making time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong to only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company), which proved by the more circuitous route of Madras

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th June, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	June 29	Tuesday	Aug. 19
,,	July 6	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 24
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 31
,,	,, 27	,,	Sept. 7
,,	Aug. 3	,,	,, 14

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
Overland Mail	June 29th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	July 9th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	July 9th.	...	...
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered, of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ELMORE—June 26th, at "The Retreat," Bandora, the wife of John S. Elmore, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

SCHROETER—June 24th, at the residence of Mr. T. Lawrence, (76th Regiment), Poona, Mrs. A. Schroeter, aged 69 years, deeply regretted by relatives and friends.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

MACPHERSON—June 21st, at Howrah, the wife of W. Gordon Macpherson, Esq., of a son.

WHITE—June 17th, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Dr. T. H. White, R. A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BARLOW—JONES—June 17th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Spencer, B. A., Thomas Cooper Barlow, Esq., of the Firm of Toal and Co., Kidderpore, to Harriett Ellen Maria, the eldest daughter of Mr. T. Jones, of Ballygunge, Accountant P. W. Department, Bengal.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

HAYNE—June 17th, at Connoor, aged 31, John Henry, eldest son of the late Major Hayne, of the 30th Madras Native Infantry.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGES.

MADDEN—MACKENZIE—June 21st, at Benares, Captain Frere D. Madden, Staff Corps, to Emily Alexa Grey, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Murray MacKenzie, Horse Artillery.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1869.

WE beg to direct our readers' attention to a letter from our correspondent at Galle. The information therein conveyed may be relied upon as correct. We will, in a few words, give the substance of his communication, and then make such remarks as we think the subject calls for. It would appear that the Government of South Australia have dispatched to the Viceroy of India a Mr. Ross to make arrangements, by which a regular shipment of the best horses might be effected for the Cavalry and Artillery branches of the Army, and incidentally also for the purposes of private individuals. It is proposed to cede to the Indian Government as large a tract of country lying along the northern coast of the Colony of South Australia as may be required for the establishment of a depot and grazing ground. Perhaps five hundred or a thousand square miles would be sufficient. The land which has been chosen is that about the neighbourhood of Port Darwin, which is situated to the south of Melville Island, and possesses an excellent harbour. The Surveyor General of the Colony has already examined the country and reported favourably on it. The soil and pasture are both good, and there is abundance of fresh water to be had everywhere. The Government of South Australia will guarantee that any number of the best horses shall be delivered at Port Darwin if the Government of India, on the other hand, will engage to buy yearly a fixed number at a certain rate. The Colony, moreover, asks nothing more of India than that she should make arrangements to ship the animals from Port Darwin to Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. It is calculated at present that the cost of each horse delived in India will be about two hundred and fifty rupees. We should mention, for the information of our readers, that the territory, of what is now termed the Colony of South Australia, comprises about one-fourth of the entire continent, and extends north and south right across its entire length. Port Darwin lies on the northern coast, and this spot has been selected as the point of shipment in order to make the voyage from Australia to India as short a one for the horses as possible. Our correspondent points out that the only expense which the Government will be required to incur, will be in the maintenance of three or four transport vessels, which will have to be fitted up specially for the comfort of the horses. The route which the vessels would take would probably be along the south of the islands of Celebes and Borneo and through the Straits of Malacca. With proper arrangements the horses would arrive in India in very good condition. Of course the most favourable season of the year would be taken advantage of for the voyage, so that the risks should be reduced to a minimum. Such other information as may be required can be obtained by a perusal of our correspondent's letter We wish now to say a few words on the scope of the scheme and on the chances of its success. Only a short time ago we pointed out to our readers that it was an unfortunate thing that the people of Bombay had such a predilection for the Arab which, while being more expensive than the Australian, was also inferior to the latter. At that time we were not aware that the subject had attracted the attention of any of the Governments of the Australian Colonies. The fact now, however, that Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of South Australia, has considered the subject so important a one as to justify the dispatch of an officer on special duty to treat with the Viceroy of India only proves how fully prepared the Australians must be to supply the demands of India if the prospect of a reasonable profit is held out to them. Everybody must see what an immense impetus would be given to horse-breeding in Australia if the two Governments came to some arrangement in the matter. The rearing of stock of all kinds is now so thoroughly understood in that country, that nothing is required to ensure success but a market for the animals. The statement which we formerly made that horses are being shot down at present simply for their skins is literally true. These animals thrive so wonderfully and increase at such a tremendous rate, that many parts of the country are quite over-run by them. With such facts as these before us it is easy to understand what magnificent animals might be produced in such a favourable climate if a certain sale could always be found for them. As there is unlimited pasture, the cost of rearing the best animal is no more than that of rearing the worst. A good stallion and a few good brood mares to begin breeding with are all that is required. The best of the subsequent stocks would of course be always reserved to continue the breeding with.

We consider it a most fortunate thing, and one that augurs well for the success of the scheme, that Lord Mayo should happen to be of the same political party as Sir James Fergusson, and at the same time a personal friend of his. Mr. Ross, who bears Sir James' despatches to the Viceroy, is sure to be received as favourably as possible, and, as he is well known to be a very able man, he is not likely to put the matter before Lord Mayo except in the best manner. In questions of this kind so much information is required, which it is impossible to supply altogether in writing, that we think Sir James Fergusson acted wisely in determining to carry on the negociations by a special officer rather than by correspondence only. From his long acquaintance with the Colony, Mr. Ross is specially fitted for the mission. Again it is very fortunate also that Lord Mayo is passionately fond of the horse. It is just one of those subjects into which he would enter *con amore*. What might have been the result had the proposal been made while Sir John Lawrence held the reins of Government it is impossible to say, but there is no doubt that it would never have been so favourably received as it probably will be by Lord Mayo. It is but fair to assume that Sir James Fergusson has not put forth the scheme without much consideration, and, while the object is so laudable a one, we cannot conceive that Lord Mayo will do otherwise than support the recommendations of the Government of South Australia. It would surely be very unwise if India were now to reject the offer which Australia makes to supply her with any number of the best horses that can be produced in the world. It is, perhaps, doubtful whether even if Lord Mayo has the authority to enter into such an undertaking on his own responsibility alone he will do so without the sanction of the Secretary of State for India. Unquestionably the support of the Duke of Argyll to the undertaking would help materially towards its success, and we do hope that he will be induced to consider the matter favourably. The question has such large interest for both the Government and the public, that the scheme would require to be a very bad one indeed to justify its rejection. Any measure, which has for its object the improvement of the supply of horses for India is worthy of the most serious attention. A regular importation of the best horses, selected by men acquainted with the wants of the Indian service and suited to all the requirements of private individuals, would both add to the efficiency of the Army and to the comfort of the community at large.

IN another column will be found an article from the *Army and Navy Gazette* which puts in a concise form the Royal officers' view of their supersession grievance, and of the remedies which find favour in the Clubs of Pall Mall. But we do not find in the article any statement of the real reason which has led to an injury so bitterly resented. We may describe the real reason as the fortune of war. The Indian Generals have died faster than the Royal Generals: hence under the arrangements of 1864 the Indian Colonels have obtained promotion. Had the reverse been the case, had the Royal Colonels superseded their Indian brethren, we should never have heard the present outcry. But this fact finds no place in the plaint of the Royal officers. When the fatal Amalgamation is fully carried out not a single Indian Colonel will be promoted to the rank of Major-General for ten years, as the whole of the British Colonels promoted prior to February 1866 will have to be absorbed first; and the list includes half-pay officers some of whom figure as writers of letters to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards. The remedy proposed by the *Army and Navy Gazette* would be a grievous injury to the Indian officers. At present, *pace* Sir William Mansfield, the higher commands are equally divided. But if a new amalgamated list were formed, and the commands given to the senior Colonel, without reference to the service in which he might have risen, the odds would be against the Indian Colonels obtaining a fair share. The supersession resented is in this country, practically harmless. Divisional commands are not entrusted to the senior officers, but are filled by selection. In each Presidency a certain number is reserved for the Royal Army—in Bombay, for instance, they take Poona and Mhow, leaving the Northern and Sind Divisions to the Indian Generals. If a temporary vacancy occurs in any of these commands, it is not filled by the senior of both services, but by the senior to which of right the command belongs. The truth is that this uproar about supersession—a bad thing in itself—is one of the fruits of Prince Albert's big blunder—Amalgamation. The monstrosity will never work, for the two services are in their nature distinct; and the evils of Lord Palmerston's fatal subserviency can only increase year after year, ending in some catastrophe more serious than the wrath of Colonel Shute and Major-General de Bathe.

WE understand that the Viceroy intends to open the Jubbulpore link in the G. I. P., and the little Khangaum cotton railway now in progress of construction.

How came Colonel W. H. Holland to be gazetted as a Companion of the Order of the Bath, *Military* Division? We have always understood that, according to the statutes of the Order, no officer can legally be appointed to the Military Division unless he has been under fire. Colonel W. H. Holland has never even *seen* a shot fired in anger. *Ergo*, his proper place is in the Civil Division. Why is he not there?

SURGEON MAJOR JOHN SQUIRE, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, has been allowed by the Bombay Government furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT E. MOCKLER, Acting Third Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, has been allowed furlough to England for eighteen months, on medical certificate, from the date of his departure from Aden.

THE "Friend of India" asserts that the Supreme Government has resolved, in future, to spend at least the half of every year in Calcutta.

IT is probable, says the "Indian Daily News," that sanction will be given shortly, if indeed it has not already been accorded, to the railway to Darjeeling.

THE "Jubbulpore Chronicle" records the death, on the 21st instant, of Captain H. D. Metcalfe. The deceased officer was *en route* from Simla to Hyderabad to join the Hyderabad Contingent, and had travelled from Simla to Jubbulpore without halting. His remains were interred on Monday evening with the usual military honours.

WE learn from the Calcutta papers that the Inner Mullah lightship is missing—a result of the late cyclone. Search has been made but to no avail. It is feared she may have been driven on to the sands and broken up. The report of a vessel still out in search is awaited.

THE "Indian Daily News" says that even the most remote prospect of tidings of any of our countrymen who may have been cast away in the Bay of Bengal during the late storms must be of interest. We can scarcely hope to hear anything of the Chedaba. But from a letter received from Chittagong, it appears that there has been a boat castaway on an island about 25 miles west of Sundeep Island, and the bodies of 16 Europeans washed on shore. Government, it is said, are taking steps to obtain particulars, and to make them known.

STAFF SURGEON MAJOR CRAN, says the "Delhi Gazette," has been ordered up from Bombay to Nowsheri, to take charge of H. M.'s 88th Regiment, vice Surgeon A. H. Fraser, home on sick certificate.

IT has been rumoured at Murree that Brigadier General G. V. Maxwell, late in command of a Brigade at Rawul Pindee, and who is now looking forward at home to a further advancement in professional rank, is likely to succeed Major General Haly, C.B., in the command of the Jhelum division.

WHAT, asks the "Friend of India," has come of the Railway Volunteer movement? Ruined, our contemporary fears, by officialdom or an attempt at jobbery. No arrangements have been made for organizing the corps or providing the men with arms and accoutrements. They are consequently disgusted with this treatment; all repent of having enrolled their names, and are much disposed to withdraw them. Nothing can now be done till the cold weather.

WE regret to learn from the "Lucknow Times" that very unfavourable accounts have been received from Baraitch regarding the health of Captain Thackwell. The three wounds, left on the wrist of the right arm by the tiger, have been swelling to an incredible size, and would seem to defy all the skill of the medical officer attending him. As mortification has set in, it is found necessary to amputate the right arm near the arm-pit. This operation was to have been performed on Tuesday morning. Great sympathy is felt for this officer, as he is a young and rising man and beloved by all.

SEVERAL Yarkandi traders, as we learn from the "Friend of India," have already found their way into the Punjab. They had seen Mr. Shaw and Lieutenant Heyward, who were in Yarkand and very well treated. The Yarkandis were doubtful about Lieutenant Heyward, who is an agent of the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Shaw's mission they could perfectly comprehend and did all in their power to forward, so scarce and dear is tea in the country. Complaints are still made of the Cashmere officials.

THOUGH the great indigo district of Tirhoot did not suffer from the cyclone of the 9th, the unusually prolonged drought, we learn from the "Friend," has done it no little injury. The factories to the north of a line drawn east and west through Mozufferpore have suffered slightly, but those to the south of that have miserable crops—hardly one-fourth of the ordinary outturn. The whole indigo produce of northern India this year is estimated by exports at 80,000 maunds of 80lbs. Of this, Lower Bengal is expected to contribute 30,000, Benares and the Doab 30,000, and Tirhoot only 20,000.

A BALL was to be given at Government House, Kurrachee, on the 23rd instant.

THE "Bombay Guardian" says that a Swedish missionary, his wife, child, and servants, have been recently murdered near Massowah.

A MADRAS paper mentions that two three-legged goats have been presented to the People's Park by the Rajah of Ramnad.

THE Secretary of State, we observe, has sanctioned a proposal of the Government of India to re-establish the sub-deputy opium agencies at Seetapore and Rohilkund.

THE wardrobe and other materials belonging to the theatre of H. M.'s 82nd Regiment have been purchased by the 21st Fusiliers for the sum of Rs. 400.—*Sind News.*

A NOTICE published in a Calcutta paper states that an overland packet, containing letters for Calcutta, has been sent on by mistake to Calicut, and holds out the hope that they may be delivered in the course of a week!

CAPTAIN PEARSON, of the 88th Regiment, the "Delhi Gazette" hears, is about to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. Lieutenant Owen and Ensign Sir George Larpent obtain the steps caused by this vacancy.

THE "Delhi Gazette" learns from the Punjab that the new station at Tellagun in the Jhelum division is to be vacated for the coming rainy season, and to be re-occupied again next cold weather. It is contemplated sending one detachment of the regiment there located to Pindee, another to Attock, and a third to Campbellpoor.

HOW utterly unfounded was the rumour that Herat had fallen may now be judged, says the "Pioneer," from the fact that Shahnawaz Khan has written to the Ameer Shere Ali with the view of being reconciled to him, and it is believed that the Ameer is disposed to listen favourably to his overtures.

THE Government of India has confirmed a decision of the Commander-in-Chief that the appointments with the frontier batteries of Artillery should be considered staff appointments, and that officers holding them should be allowed to retain them during furlough. The Government have further ruled that this decision applies to all native batteries of Artillery.

DURING the week ending 19th instant, the number of cases of and deaths from cholera and small-pox in the Jubbulpore district is reported by the local paper to be as follows:—

Cholera	Cases	676
	Deaths	531
Small Pox	New cases	59
	Deaths	62

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India has directed that the provisions of clause 30 of Army Circulars, dated War Office, 1st March 1869, shall be followed in this country: all regiments, therefore, armed with breach-loaders are to return to the Barrack Department such of the stores enumerated therein as may be in their possession, the same being no longer required for instructional purposes.

SINCE the Hazara campaign, which was brought to a close now more than eight months ago, a detachment of the 9th Bengal Cavalry has been doing duty at Agror on the frontier. For some reason or other the detachment has not been relieved. The "Delhi Gazette" understands that orders have now been issued for the relief. The detachment of the 9th is to return to Meean Meer, and the 4th Punjab Cavalry to supply its place.

WE ("Sind News") have received two letters in respect to the subject connected with the conversion of a Sindee to Christianity at Hyderabad, the details of which appear in the last issue of the "Sindian." These letters are signed by a "Zorostrian," who alleges that sooner or later most of the young Parsees of this city will embrace the same faith. It is stated that a young Zoroastrian who gives out that he would have embraced the Christian religion long ago, but for his having been prevented from doing so, still has a desire to carry out his intentions. He is, however, only waiting to come in for a fortune which he expects shortly.

MR. H. VON SCHLAGENWEIT has addressed the Asiatic Society of Bengal on some new data regarding the death of his brother, the lamented Adolph Von Schlagenweit. A native servant named Abdoollah, of the latter gentleman, has written that his master's camp was attacked by Vali Khan in front of the city of Kashgar, and that his master fell in the consequent struggle. Abdoollah was imprisoned, and next day observed the new moon of the Mohurrum. He was imprisoned on a Wednesday. From these and other circumstances, Mr. H. Von Schlagenweit has come to the conclusion that his brother was killed in the morning hours of 29th August 1857. —*Englishman.*

THE deaths from the fever at Mauritius up to the 21st of May averaged about ten per day, but otherwise the reports from the colony were most favourable, and it was hoped that at the expiration of the hot weather the fever would decrease, as it had done in former years. The death is reported of the Hon'ble Leon Arnaud, one of the members of the Legislative Council, and a Judge of the Supreme Court. Great complaints have been received from the European inhabitants in Madagascar of the strictness with which the keeping of the Sabbath is now enforced. No meat is allowed to be slaughtered, and no article of food sold on that day, and in consequence, in a hot climate, a European finds it difficult to obtain a decent meal.

CAPTAIN SHERARD OSBORN, R. N., the managing director of the Telegraphic Construction and Maintenance Company, in introducing to Sir Richard Dry, the manager of the Tasmanian-Victoria cable, Mr. John Wilson Blackett, wrote as follows:—"I have much pleasure in informing you that this company has entered into a contract for laying a cable from Bombay to Suez next winter, which will bring British India within a few hours' telegraphic communication of England, and we shall now proceed to carry out some combination, by which Australia and Tasmania may, in 1871, be connected by a system of submarine cables with either Ceylon or Burmah, and thence your telegrams will pass across India to Great Britain, a route which, when complete, ought to place Australia within a day's telegraphic communication of London."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.

LONDON, 26TH JUNE.

543 miles of the new French cable have now been laid.

Mr. Forsyth has written to the *Times* concerning the numerous appeals from India, now awaiting a hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Lords of the Treasury have decided that promissory notes, held by the Kirwee Chiefs, are not a prize within the meaning of the Queen's proclamation and cannot therefore be included therein.

General Augustus Spencer has been gazetted Colonel of the 43rd Foot, and General George Napier, Colonel of the 9th.

BOMBAY MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of the 1st instant was delivered in London to-day.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE steamer Bengal has arrived, having left Hongkong on the 10th, Singapore on the 18th, and Penang on the 20th June.

She brings the following news from Japan:—

Indications are increasing and prevalent everywhere that an outbreak is imminent.

The Imperialists, under Asotsungtang, have gained a signal victory over the Mahomedan rebels.

The Austrian expedition to the far East has arrived at Hongkong.

CALCUTTA, 25TH JUNE, 3-13 A.M.

Govt. Paper { Fours Rs. 5½. Fives Rs. 11-9. Tives and a half, Rs. 11-2.

Exchange, six months sight 1s. 11 9/16d.

Freights, Dead weight, rice nominal.

Jute, and Linseed, £1 13s. 9d.

Shirtings, Rs. 5-8.

Madapollams, Rs. 2-8.

Mule Twist, 6 annas 3 pie.

Market for piece-goods, improving; very active demand for 33 inch 7 lbs. to 8½ lbs. shirtings.

Market for twist, quiet.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 4TH JUNE.

A LONG list of dignities bestowed on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday was announced last Wednesday morning. It is called the grumblers' muzzle among the sceptics who sometimes doubt that every act on the part of the powers that be is inspired by infallible wisdom, as it is asserted that all who have sufficiently pushed their own claims to reward have received recognition, while the more silent, though more meritorious, have been passed over.

The committee under Sir Augustus Spencer to enquire into and suggest improvements in the drill of the infantry has been sitting. At first some of its members wished to abolish the whole of the present system of drill and to form an entirely new system. The wishes of these enthusiasts have, however, been toned down, and the committee will now probably only consider the possible simplification of the existing system of infantry drill, and its more complete adaptation to the requirements of troops armed with and likely to be opposed to breech-loading rifles. Prominent among these requirements is the establishment of an efficient system of field entrenchment or "spade drill," and the consideration of this very important point is, I understand, included in the instructions of the committee. I lately called attention to the advantage of even the slightest and most temporary entrenchments for the protection of tro

DAILY REPORTS OF COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

The *Bombay Gazette* in a recent issue proposes that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce should obtain, compile, and publish daily reports of the transactions in the import marices. This has been done in Madras for several months. A blank form is left by one of the Chamber's peons at the office of each bank, and mercantile firm, in the morning, and called for late in the afternoon, when it is returned to the peon—with exchange operations, sales of imports, purchase of produce and freight engagements, recorded thereon,—and, the form being printed on a large piece of paper with an envelope flap, and addressed on the outside to the Secretary of the Chamber. The information thus obtained is compiled, and printed in time for circulation, to members of the Chamber only early the following morning. The system is found to work very well, though occasionally there are complaints that all members are not equally communicative. It has proved a very useful check on the romantic reports of dubashes.—*Madras Mail.*

A CURIOUS STORY.

We (*Delhi Gazette*) learn from the Punjab that an officer of the 10th Bengal Cavalry, in April last, applied through his commanding officer for six months' leave to Cashmere during this season, but the commanding officer refused to pass it on, because if sanctioned it would interfere with his own prospects of leave in August next. The matter was referred to the Major General of the Division, who failed to see the force of the commanding officer's objection, and the application was passed on through the usual channel to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency vetoed the application. The officer in question, on account of ill health then sought through a medical board a means of escape from the plains. The regimental surgeon applied for a board; it was granted; and six months leave on medical grounds to visit Cashmere were recommended by the board. The officer took his departure from Moodian and was proceeding towards Cashmere via Bimbur, but he was stopped by a telegram from Head Quarters directing him not to proceed to Cashmere, but to report his arrival at Murree. He complied Murree and reported his arrival; and there another board was assembled, presided over by the Surgeon General of Hospitals of the Indian Army, which board confirmed the proceedings of the previous board and recommended on strong grounds that the officer should be permitted to proceed to Cashmere. His Excellency has again vetoed the recommendation of the board pending reference to the Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Indian forces. We make no comments on this bare skeleton of the case. We await the ultimate issue, as it may have to be referred to the Governor General in Council. We believe the course His Excellency has adopted is quite unprecedented; certainly has opened a new phase in the history of medical certificates.

COURT MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN A. B. CHALMERS OF THE BENGAL INFANTRY.

At a general court martial, assembled at Rawul Pindee on Tuesday the 25th May, Captain Alexander Bishop Chalmers, of the General List of Bengal Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

"With conduct unbecoming an officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances:—

"1st. In having at Rawul Pindee, on the 30th January 1869, after having been informed by Gunner Thomas Clapperton, of the Royal Horse Artillery, that a woman, then in his, Captain Chalmers' company at the Peshawur Hotel, was his, Gunner Clapperton's, wife, struck the gunner, who was in the uniform of his corps, and openly driven the woman away from the house.

"2nd. In having at Rawul Pindee, on the afternoon of the 30th January 1869, been again in company with the wife of the said gunner at the Peshawur hotel and then and there publicly entered into a personal conflict with him, during which conflict he, Captain Chalmers, was struck and kicked by Gunner Clapperton."

We append the finding and sentence of the court.

"The court finds, that the prisoner, Captain Alexander Chalmers, of the General List of Bengal Infantry, is guilty of the first instance of the charge, with the exception of the words 'struck the gunner;' is of the second instance of the charge guilty, to the extent only of having been again in company with the wife of the said gunner at the Peshawur hotel, on the afternoon of the 30th January 1869;—is guilty of the preamble of the charge. The court sentences the prisoner, Captain Alexander Bishop Chalmers, of the General List of Bengal Infantry, to be reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct. (Sd.) S. Brown, Colonel, President. Rawul Pindee, 2nd June 1869."

The sentence has been confirmed, but Sir W. Mansfield makes the following remarks:—"The Commander-in-Chief has confirmed these proceedings; but it is His Excellency's duty to state, that he entertains the gravest doubts as to the correctness of the finding on the 2nd instant of the charge; His Excellency's opinion inclining to the view that the entire case of the prosecution in that instance is sustained by the evidence. Considering that the prisoner was found guilty of the preamble of the charge, that is, of conduct unbecoming an officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in addition to very significant portions of the two instances of the charge, the person who has suffered through the prisoner's conduct being a soldier who was liable at any time to be under his military orders, it is further held by His Excellency that the sentence of the Court is not adequate to the occasion. The prisoner is hereby reprimanded in accordance with the sentence."

THE 35TH MADRAS N. I.

A correspondent writes to the *Madras Athenæum*:—"The rest causes of the bad feeling in the 35th Regiment N. I. is the new organization where strangers who know not the men are in command. Major Godfrey is the only officer in the regiment who rose in it and he was adjutant many years. Major Leggatt, also an old 35th man, has only lately gone to do duty with the regiment but he has been a great deal absent for it. Let them, before the matter gets too much come back to the old regime with officers peculiarly belonging to a regiment which is the only organization that can ever answer and we shall see the old coast army such as it was of yore."

VELLORE.

We (*Madras Athenæum* of June 21) learn upon good authority that His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, arrived at Vellore yesterday. His Lordship was accompanied by the Honorable R. S. Ellis, C.B., His Lordship's Chief Secretary, and by J. H. Garstin, Esq., (whom we hope to be able to call C.B., before long), His Lordship's Private Secretary, and several others. Vellore has not, as we learn on the highest authority, been honoured by so distinguished a visitor before. Sir Charles Trevelyan visited the town during his tenure of office and exhibited his taste by proposing to dismantle the fortress, which fortress, we are assured, is one of the most beautiful specimens of Hindoo architecture to be found in the northern part of Southern India.

STEAM FROM MADRAS TO MYSORE.

We (*Madras Times*) observe that a meeting is to be held at Bangalore to-morrow (23rd) to consider a scheme proposed by Mr. W. E. Lippert, C.E., for the establishment of a Traction Road Steam Engine Company, the operations of which will enable passengers to go four rupees in fourteen hours from Bangalore to Mysore, and raffle to be carried at fourteen rupees per ton. Mr. Lippert has recently come from the Mont Cenis Tunnel Works where traction engines were used by him, and he is said to be thoroughly conversant with the minutiæ of the subject. Several influential users of the European and native community of Bangalore have already expressed their entire approval of Mr. Lippert's scheme and the comparatively small capital of Rs. 1,00,000 required will be subscribed at once, should the project meet with the approval of the authorities.

THE RIVER JHELUM.

In reference to a paragraph which lately appeared in our columns anent the erection of an iron bridge over the Jhelum at Kohala, which leads to the Murree route to Cashmere, we are sorry to hear that the temporary wooden structure that was set up in that place for the use of the workmen and artificers, which could be occasionally availed of by Europeans marching to the Happy Valley, has been lately carried away by a sudden rise in the bed of that turbid stream. The old flat-bottomed ferry-boat is accordingly being again called into use, and the masonry work and abutments that were being prepared for the support of the permanent bridge, is said to entail a heavy loss on the Government, and be indefinitely delay its final completion.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY AND THE P. & O. COMPANY.

The first result of the opening of the Pacific railway has been the announcement by the Peninsular and Oriental Company that their steamers will run direct from Hong-Kong to Japan instead of *via* Shanghai, thereby accelerating the passage five days homeward and two days outward. This will reduce the advantage enjoyed by the American route to five days, until the mails and passengers for China are sent across India from Bombay to Calcutta, on the completion of the G. I. P. line, when Yokohama will be equidistant from London, by America or India. Even the local emigrant traffic in America will, for cheapness, prefer the present Isthmus route to San Francisco to the railway. America may now attract more of the trade of China and Japan than she has hitherto done, but we do not believe that she will get any appreciable portion of the carrying-trade between China and Europe, or that the commercial relations of England and India with China and Japan will be seriously affected.—*Friend of India.*

THE DISQUALIFIED NATIVE COMPETITIONWALLAHS.

The disqualification of two of the successful native candidates for the Civil Service (one from Bombay—Mr. Thakoor—among them) cannot but excite a good deal of remark on the part of the native press. *Native Opinion* of yesterday has an allusion to it, implying unfair treatment. After quoting the paragraph that appeared in the *Homeward Mail* it proceeds:—

"It is said that this paragraph first drew public attention in England to the subject and the alacrity with which the cue was taken up shows what the natives have to expect from the good will of those who have the portals of the Civil Service in their hands. This question of the candidates' age is not a new one. When the competition system was first initiated the age was fixed at a higher standard, we believe at 25, and on the faith of it some Parsee youths were sent to England by their parents to finish their education and to go in for the examination. One of them who was qualified was about to go up for the competition, when the Civil Service Commissioners altered the standard of age and fixed it at 22 instead of 25. The young man thus found himself baffled and represented the matter to the Secretary of State for India—then Lord Stanley. This took place in 1859 and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji who was then in England and who took much interest in the studies of the young man and his companions also sent up a representation pointing out the impression which the action of the Commissioners would create in India regarding the good faith of the British nation in the matter. Lord Stanley admitted the justice of the hardship to which the young man was subjected by the sudden change in the standard of age—but refused to make an exception in his favour. Mr. Bright also took up the subject and alluded to the case in one of his masterly speeches on India in the House of Commons—but nothing availed the young man who returned to India after four years of hard study in England with what ideas of British good faith let the reader conceive."

The *Dandeyo* says—"Two passed candidates have been rejected on account of their ages, the difference amounting only to a few months! The difference of a few months can be easily accounted for, as the Hindoo months are determined by the revolution of the moon, creating a deficit of ten days in the year so that in the course of twenty years the difference amounts to 7 months. The English year is full 365 days. Besides the University calendar is no sure an infallible index of the age of a candidate. Under these explanations their expulsion becomes a great grief."

THE WIDOW MARRIAGE.

The Bombay Anglo-Vernacular press devotes articles to the subject of widow marriages. *Native Opinion*, the *Mitrodaya*, and the *Dandeyo*, all profess to be gratified by the late event. But *Native Opinion* and the *Dandeyo* comment severely on the conduct of some of the reformers in trying to frighten the "orthodox" by threatening them with an application of the Penal Code if they excommunicate the married couple. The article of the former is interesting, and we quote the greater part of it:—

"We are glad to note the event as a protest on behalf of oppressed humanity, and a sign of the progress we are making. The movement began at Calcutta, and as the *Bengal Harkaru*, of December 1856, shows the first marriage was that of Pundit Srishchundra Vidyaratna, once Assistant Professor of Sanskrit Literature in the Calcutta Sanskrit College, and then Hindoo Law officer of the Moorshedabad circle in Lower Bengal with a girl of ten years of age whose first marriage was celebrated at four and who became a widow at six. Since then, many others have occurred in Bengal, and Bombay and the Deccan following in the wake of both. However, some of the friends of the remarriage movement are determined to do as much as they possibly can, to invest their cause with an ill odour. Not content with doing what they conceive to be their duty and resting for their reward on their own consciousness, they think nothing of ushering the event under the auspices of the Indian Penal Code. As if that was not enough to support the cause, as they now seem determined upon converting it into one of muscular reform and civilization, they next take the public into their confidence and favour them with a legal opinion on the different aspects of this question. We must confess to a feeling of great disappointment. The remarriage of Hindu widows is an event desirable as a means to an end, viz., as one of the agencies which is to work out the freedom of India in the affairs of mankind in their multiform phases. . . . The invoking of the Penal Code and its terrors, savors too much of the boy conversions which used to take place at one time under the surveillance of the police. All such extraneous influences must be discarded if our progress is to be made under the support of high and deep-seated convictions. Those who have read the action of the late Raja Radhakant Deva and others in 1856 will have seen how deep-rooted is the national dislike to this innovation now permitted by the Legislature. And even such high authorities as Mr. Begbie, once the Senior Judge of the Sudder Adawlut of the N. W. Provinces, have recorded such strong opinions as the following on the remarriage itself:—'If (as asserted by Sir P. Macnaghten and Sir W. Jones) there is a Legislative Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, guaranteeing to the Hindoos and Mahomedans of India the observance of their own civil laws, I am disposed to question the competency of the Legislative Council of India to pass any law in contravention of the pledge thus given to the people, by an authority superior to its own; and it must be borne in mind that, if a precedent of this sort be once established, it may be followed by other even more important modifications of the Hindoo and Muslimun laws of inheritance.' . . . Social changes can only be effected by social forces. If a club can refuse to associate with a member for a mere conventionalism or a Free mason Lodge refuse to receive in its ranks a candidate without assigning any reasons, it appears to us somewhat inconsequential for our reforming friends to base their credentials on the Penal Code which ought not and cannot touch our inner social fabric. And indeed it strikes us, to use the words of Sir Henry Lawrence, "the faster the (social) vessel glides" there is "the more need of caution, of watching the weather, the rocks and the shoals." The remarriage movement itself requires to be regulated that it may not be made the handmaid of polygamy, as Lord Canning in *his* letter to Mr. (afterwards Sir) J. P. Grant taught it would be. These things and other important matters ought to be enough to occupy the attention of all friends of progress which, if it is to be true, must be dearly purchased.

SANSKRIT MSS.

The Government of Bengal has asked the assistance of the Asiatic Society in drawing up lists of Sanskrit MSS. in native libraries, and generally in the discovery and preservation of Sanskrit works, according to the recent orders of the Government of India. The philological committee of the society have appointed an efficient Pundit for this purpose, and the Rev. J. Long and Baboo Rajendralala Mittra have agreed to make frequent tours in search of MSS. as Dr. Bühler does in the Bombay Presidency. The Baboo's experiences during his tour in Orissa are thus told by himself, when urging that the Pundit employed be a Brahmin of the highest caste:—"Some priests and *math* keepers are jealous of their literary treasures, and do not allow them to be seen by other than orthodox Hindoos. When at Puri lately I had to prove my orthodoxy by leaving my shoes beyond the outer-gate, by drawing water from a well in the compound with my own hands to wash my hands and feet, by prostrating myself before the high priest, and by sitting on the bare ground of the compound before I was allowed to enter the library of Sankara *math* at Puri. The priest allows none to see the library who does not speak Sanskrit. At such places poor Brahmins will find readier favour than high paid Government officials, or men of wealth and position." How an enthusiast like Goldstucker would enjoy such experience and go through it without scruple. Baboo Rajendralala has urged the addition of two columns to the blank form of the Government of India according to which the catalogues are to be made one to contain the salutation in verse (after the traditional Ganesayanamah which should be omitted) and the first line, and the other the last line and the colophon of every manuscript. Without the time characters of portions of the Sanskrit or the Vedic of the four Vedas can never to so calculated as to give the most distant idea of what they really are. It is curious to learn that copyists of Sanskrit MSS. are paid at the rate of four rupees the thousand slokas, or of 32,600 letters. When paid by the month copyists waste their time and cost nearly four times at this rate. The society's Pundit, having to amalgamate several lists that will be received from the and to prepare copy for the press, is to be rupees a month.—*Friend of India.*

A gentleman, who has made planted with ferns, in the front of chester, has placed the following efficient:—"Beggars beware! Soplopodiums are not here."

CALAMITOUS WEATHER IN NORTH EASTERN BENGAL.

We (*Indian Daily News*) hear from various sources that rain has fallen in the north-eastern districts in quantities to baffle the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." We have an account from a gentleman of high position, but prefer to give one from a native on account of the way in which he views the case. He says—"Water has entirely covered this part of Assam, and has spoiled (why spoiled?—swept away) all the Ashoo Dhan. The price of the rice has raised so high that within a short time we will get servants without pay, provided we can give them food. How could we do that? Where will we get rice? The rice for which we paid two rupees per maund a week back, to-day we are now purchasing at five rupees. They sell common rice at three rupees two annas per maund at present, and the people say that the rate will daily increase. I know not what will become of us in time. However, I am happy to say that our worthy Assistant Commissioner, Mr. A. C. Campbell, is taking every measure to reduce our distress. He has raised a subscription to obtain rice from Bengal. We are under incessant rain since a month, and do not know when we will see the sun again; perhaps he has left this part of the country."

There seems to be no doubt that the rain has been very destructive, and there may be in store one of those local calamities with which late years have made us painfully familiar.

BOMBAY.

Accident.—A portion of the front wall of a house in Shaik Abdool Pacmore Street fell in on Friday last, and one Nursoo Dhondoo was slightly injured.

Mr. F. T. B. Daniell, of the Persian Telegraph Department, passed an examination in the Persian language on the 28th April, according to the first standard laid down in G. O. No. 445 of 23rd September 1864.

A Disobedient Seaman.—The Acting Chief Magistrate on Saturday sentenced Charles Brown, a seaman of the ship Marietta, to a week's imprisonment with hard labour, on a charge of wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship.

The s. s. Cashmere, Captain Dickinson, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Captain Farquharson, Mr. G. H. Riebe, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Reid and two children. For Bunder Abbas—Mr. Ahmed John. For Bushire—Mr. Khanoon.

A Case for the High Court.—On Saturday Mr Nana Morojee committed Soonderao Rowjee, late head clerk, Mahim and Cammatteepoora ward, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 742, belonging to the Municipality.

Sattara Collectorate.—The weather report of the Sattara collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June informs us that the fall of rain was very scanty and partial, and that, with the exception of a few villages of some of the districts, sowing operations had not commenced in any of the talookas. Cholera and fever prevailed in almost all the talookas.

Fire.—On Friday last a fire broke out in a house at Modykhana Street. It appeared that the occupant of the house, one Abdoola, locked it up and went out, leaving a chattie on the fire with some food in it, and a piece of gunny on the top, which took fire. Some of the neighbours observed smoke issuing out of the house. They immediately broke open the door, and the fire was soon put out.

Aggravated Assault.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, John Honan, an unemployed European, was placed before the Acting Chief Magistrate, and charged with attempting voluntarily to cause hurt to Mr. J. G. Smith, European constable, by means of a knife, at Dhobie Talao, on the 25th instant. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate altered the charge to one of aggravated assault, and sentenced the prisoner to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Cunning Marwarree.—Mr. Connon, on Saturday, sentenced a Marwarree named Bheema Peetha to five months' rigorous imprisonment, for obtaining certain articles by false pretences from Bheemee, woman. It appears that on Friday morning, about 9 o'clock, the prisoner went to the Bhuleshwar market and there purchased from the complainant nine pice worth of vegetables, and gave her a two anna piece (produced before the Court). She examined it and found it was a false coin, and, returning it to the prisoner, asked him for good money. He said "If the two anna piece was bad, why did you break it? why did you not return it to me?" A scuffle took place between the parties, and a market peon came and arrested the Marwarree.

Criminal Sessions.—We have to remind the gentlemen summoned to serve at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year, which open to-day, that their presence will be required at the Court-house at 10 o'clock in the morning. Sir Richard Couch, Kt., Chief Justice, presides at the Sessions. There are in all twenty-one cases, implicating thirty prisoners, committed for trial, thirteen of the prisoners being Hindoos, eleven Mahomedans, five Europeans, and one a Parsee. There are two cases of murder, one of attempting to commit murder, one of voluntarily causing hurt, one of bigamy, one of forgery, one of cheating, two of criminal breach of trust, two of theft in a building used as a human dwelling, seven of house-breaking by night, two of theft, and one of unnatural offence. The cases have been committed by the following Magistrates:—4 by Mr. Connon, 10 by Mr. Showell, 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee, 1 by Mr. A. C. Trevor, and 1 by Mr. E. Thompson.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
June 20th Sunday	1 10	0 74	0 83
„ 21st Monday	0 0	0 8	0 0
„ 22nd Tuesday	0 32	0 53	0 0
„ 23rd Wednesday ...	0 24	0 32	1 14
„ 24th Thursday	0 94	1 11	1 35
„ 25th Friday	1 91	7 47	1 20
„ 26th Saturday	10 20*	11 88	1 24
For the week.....	14 71	22 18	5 76
Previously Registered...	7 44	8 97	4 64
Total fall...	22 15	31 15	10 40

* Nearly 9 inches of rain fell during Saturday night.

A CASE OF DACOITY.

THE QUEEN vs. RAMA ZOUBYA.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Tanna, before Mr. A. Lyon, Assistant Session Judge, Rama bin Zoubya, a cultivator, committed for trial by Mr. S. H. McMin, first class sub-magistrate, was charged under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code with dacoity. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

I regret that in this case my opinion differs from that of the assessors. The story told by the salt peons is quite probable and consistent throughout. Whether the gun was intentionally fired or went off accidentally is immaterial, but the rest of their story seems to me *primâ facie* quite a probable and likely story. That of the prisoner on the other hand is in the highest degree improbable. If we believe his story, we must believe that four Government servants, merely for the sake of reward or praise from their superiors not only seized an innocent man, and while holding him in custody, deliberately in cold-blood fired a charge of shot into him, but also made a false charge of dacoity before a Criminal Court. There are many other means of getting up a pretended case of attempt to steal the salt and of showing gallantry in defence of it than the most improbable course which the accused says they took. Further the evidence of the men seemed to me perfectly reliable.

The Court, differing from the assessors, found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

On the above conviction and sentence a petition was presented on behalf of the accused to the Judges of the High Court, but it was rejected.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

THE QUEEN AGAINST HAJEE MOOMOOR.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Tanna, before Mr. A. Bosanquet, Acting Session Judge, Hajee Moomoor, a tom-tom beater, committed for trial by Mr. G. B. Reid, first class subordinate magistrate, was charged with culpable homicide and also with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. From the Session Judge's finding it appeared that the deceased Saidoo's death was caused by an injury to his side, whereby his seventh rib was broken and the adjoining ribs injured. An abcess formed, and the Civil Surgeon considered that the injury might have been the result of a blow from the fist. Dhakoo, the son of the deceased, stated that he, his father, and the prisoner had been employed to beat tom-toms in a procession, the accused struck his father a blow on the chest in the side. The first class subordinate magistrate took the deposition of the deceased, in which he charged the accused, who was then present, with having struck him two blows in his side. After giving that deposition deceased became worse, and he was sent to the hospital at Tanna, where he died two days after his admission. The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

On the above conviction and sentence a petition was presented to the Judges of the High Court on behalf of the accused, but it was rejected and the sentence of the lower Court confirmed.

GOOD NEWS FOR SPINSTERS.

There is good news for spinters from Ceylon. The bachelor coffee planters there would appear to be in want of wives. It appears that an anonymous correspondent has been publicly attacking, in the columns of a paper called the *Revival*, the great body of planters for the kind of domestic life they lead in the interior. This correspondent is of course roundly abused in return, and the *Kandy Herald*, a planters' journal, denies that the imputations are justified by facts. Our contemporary admits, however, that "home influences" are required among the planters, and suggests that subscriptions should be raised towards the support of a "decent married clergyman" for each of the planting districts of Ceylon. It is added that if a few young female "revivalists," suitable as wives for planters, accompanied the padre and his wife, the result would probably be more satisfactory than mere prayers "for a blessing on the planters of Ceylon," such as the *Revival* correspondent suggested as a remedy for the existing state of things.—*Madras Mail.*

FRERE LAND COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Frere Land Company (Limited) was held on Saturday afternoon in the office of the company for the purpose of agreeing to wind up the company and transfer the property to the Frere Land and Pier Company (Limited.) There was a good attendance, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Framjee Cama was called to the chair.

The secretary read the following report by the liquidators:—

"Gentlemen,—Your directors meet you to-day under peculiar circumstances. Many of you are probably unaware of the circumstances which have induced your directors to propose the winding up of the present company, but most of you know the difficult position in which it has all along stood. Your directors and secretary have left no means untried to carry the company through its difficulties by personal exertions and influence, but notwithstanding all their endeavours, a sufficient sum of money for the immediately necessary works to carry on the concern could not be procured, even at a very high rate of interest. Every month the sum of Rs. 3,000 had to be paid to the lessor of the property, and with it there were other payments to be met—causing a heavy load of debt to accumulate. Under these circumstances your directors, after many anxious considerations, thought it the most advisable course to wind up the company for cancelling of the lease and securing a sum for the necessary works of improvement. After protracted negotiations, attended with many difficulties, your directors have been able to arrange terms with the lessor of the bunder property to buy up his claim. They have agreed to pay to the lessor the sum of rupees four lakhs, payable within three months, for the absolute purchase of all his title to the property by your company. Your directors need not tell you that this is a very fair price considering all circumstances. The lessor will be the immediate gainer, but the company secures by the contract a good prospect for the future. To raise four lakh of rupees within three months is not an easy matter in the present state of Bombay, but Mr. Kessowjee Naik and others have offered to take up a large number of shares of the new company at par value, and with this support your directors in the interest of your company, have proceeded at once to get the new company formed and registered that there might be no delay in collecting the funds required to pay the lessor. By the new arrangement the present shareholders will get one share in the new company of Rs. 150 fully paid up for every two shares they hold in the present company: in fact, the present shareholders get rupee for rupee as regards the value of their shares, with improved prospects for the future. The remaining shares (4,250) will be sold in the market at par value. By this arrangement the company will start free from all liabilities, and will have in hand about one and a half lakhs to carry out those indispensable works of improvement for which the company now languishes. Your directors believe that with upwards of a million of square yards of ground and a capital of one and a half lakhs to work the estate, the shares of the new company will, in time, be worth a great deal more than their par value."

Mr. Lynch, in reply to some questions, said—The principal part of the lease-hold property, which the new company proposes to purchase from Hajee Gool Mahomed Abdool Rahman, is held under two Government sunnuds. The title to that consequently is undoubted. The whole contains nearly 500,000 square yards; the quantity held under the two Government sunnuds amounts to very nearly 400,000 square yards; and as to the balance it is held in different ways under Government, and was acquired by Hajee Gool Mahomed, the man from whom the company proposes to purchase the free-hold. I have gone to the Collector's office in consequence of the Hajee having lost his deeds, and made enquiry regarding the title, and so far as I can judge, the title to the land is quite a good title—one which a purchaser would be disposed to take, or on which any one willing to advance money would be willing to lend it. But my investigations, so far as the small quantity of land is concerned, extends over only seventeen years, so that I cannot say absolutely that the Hajee has, what in legal language we call, a "good title;" however practically it appears to me to be a marketable title,—a title on which one would lend money. It is a longer one than is general in Bombay—it is for 99 years and is renewable, but of course that would be got rid of on the purchase of the free-hold.

Mr. Mootiram Bhugoobhoy—Is the holder obliged to pay anything to Government?

Mr. Lynch—Yes; he has a comparatively trivial amount to pay to Government.

The Secretary—He pays Rs. 331.

Mr. Lynch—Not much more than that. The company will be obliged to pay that: it is merely the ordinary taxes—there is nothing beyond these.

After some discussion in the vernacular, a motion was moved by Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, seconded by Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, and passed agreeing that the present company be wound up voluntarily.

On the motion of Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, seconded by Mr. Kessowjee Naik, Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandi was appointed liquidator of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 1,000.

On the motion of Mr. A. C. Brice, seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, it was agreed to authorize the liquidator to sell the property and business of the Frere Land Company (Limited) to the Frere Land and Pier Company (Limited); the compensation to be 3,750 fully paid up shares of the nominial value of Rs. 150 each in the latter company, which company should also pay the debts and perform the contracts of the Frere Land Company (Limited.)

Mr. R. DeQuadros then moved that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and their energetic secretary for the very able manner in which they had performed their duties. This was seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy and at once carried.

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee then moved a special vote of thanks to Mr. Kessowjee Naik who had taken a deal of trouble and used his influence for the good of the company.

Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey seconded and this was unanimously agreed and a vote of thanks to the chair man terminated the business.

STEAMER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Galle, 27th, 7-5 A.M.—Mail steamer from Suez signalled.

Trincomalle, 26th, 5-30 P.M.—H. M.'s ship Forte from Aden, anchored this morning.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Karikal, 26th, 6 P.M.—Office closed.

Kurrachee, 27th, 5-2 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 25th June, via Russia, 31st May.

Indore, 26th, 4 P.M.—Right again at 4 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

From United Kingdom, 24th June.
From Continent of Europe 23rd June.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 24th to 8 P.M. of the 27th June is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	5 56	0 39
„ Calcutta	9 20	0 35
„ Madras	2 0	0 30

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Kolapore, 26th, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 82, slight rain last evening.

Vingorla, 26th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 79, wind south moderate, rain 1 inch and 33 cents.

Carwar, 26th, 9-20 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind light south-westly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·86, rain fall 1 inch 51 cents.

Mangalore, 26th, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west south-west, thermometer 80, rain 1 inch 30 cents.

Cannanore, 26th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·850, rain 2 inches 26 cents.

Cochin, 26th, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, north-easterly winds, barometer 29·942, thermometer 76, rain Noon 50 cents.

Paumben, 25th, 12 Noon.—Wind south south-west, weather fine, thermometer 85, barometer 29·95.

Paumben, 26th, 12 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south south-west thermometer 86, barometer 29·90.

Tuticorin, 26th, 10 A.M.—Wind south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·85, weather fine.

Kolapore, 27th, 12 Noon.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78.

Paumben, 27th, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind south south-west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·91.

Carwar, 27th, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-westerly, squalls, thermometer 78, barometer 29·88, rain 1 inch 84 cents.

Cochin, 27th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·924, rain 1 inch 48 cents.

Mangalore, 27th, 19-25 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind west by south, thermometer 79·50, rain 1 inch 42 cents.

Cannanore, 27th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·890, rain 3 inches 52 cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Shortly before the rains, in revisiting Bassein for the first time since 1863, I was sorry to observe that stones, bearing dates and inscriptions, had been, in several instances, removed from buildings, and on enquiry I heard that this had been done by private persons without any authority, and, as it would seem, for no particular purpose. For instance, the stones which had been removed from each side of the gateway leading into the "Inner Fort" are now lying broken at the travellers' bungalow. The Government is supposed to be taking care of the ruins, and certainly if such stones (which doubtless have interest as the records of some of the earliest Western civilization in India) are to be removed at all, such removal should take place by direction of Government only, for the sake of deposit in a museum. Besides the stones already mentioned, I could point out, though I can scarcely describe, the site of another removed tablet; and further, the grave-stone of one of our own country women, an army surgeon's wife, who lies since 1780 within the melancholy walls of Bassein, has between this and 1863 been broken in two, and part used for mending the roads.—Yours, &c.,

26th June. St. LEGER.

A HINDOO ON THE WIDOW MARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am very sorry to find that the orthodox party, which assembled on Sunday last at the Thakurdwar Temple, tries its best to stop every movement that tends to promote the interest of the Widow Marriage Association. I am informed by a member of the orthodox party that some of the leading men, who belong to it, are of opinion that there should be widow marriage among Hindoos, and that the reformers are premature in taking the practical step at once in spite of the strong opposition of the mass of the Hindoo community. If their opinion is a candid opinion, they would not have convened the meeting at the Thakurdwar Temple with the object of excommunicating the reformers; and would have, instead, arranged criminal charges in the Police Court, given suggestions to them in the cause of the reformation. The hostile proceedings they have taken, and their conduct at the Thakurdwar Temple, clearly prove that their opinion is nothing but mere pretence.

In conclusion I beg to suggest to the reformers that they should select some proper persons from amongst them, and request them to hold meetings once a week at different places, court discussion, and explain the advantages of widow marriage. If this course were rightly adopted, many orthodox Hindoos would feel pity for the miserable widows who pant for husbands (!)—

Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 24th June. D.

THE WRECK OF THE GREAT NORTHERN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reference to the burial of the sixteen persons who lost their lives at Kullum by the wreck of the Great Northern, I beg to supply the following particulars, as I hope they will be of interest to the public generally. From a conversation I had with Mr. Mulvaney, the second officer of that ship (who was then in the Sailor's Home), I learned that the bodies had been cast ashore at long intervals, and that as they were washed up they were put into such graves as could be hastily made in the sand, and consequently that they were exposed to the attacks of jackals, pariah dogs, and carrion birds, and that there was a difficulty in keeping the bodies covered, the wind continually shifting the sand. The idea therefore suggested itself to me that some attempt should be made to give the remains at least the semblance of a Christian burial. With that view I proceeded on Saturday the 12th instant to Bassein, and from thence made my way to Kullum, an out-of-the-way village, situated on a peninsula some miles to the northward of Bassein. Time would not permit of my traversing the whole extent of coast line (13 miles) along which the bodies lay, but from what I saw of one of them, which was partly exposed from the sand having blown off, I was confirmed in the opinion that something should be done, and that at once, as otherwise the bodies would be washed away by the sea, or would be devoured by beasts and birds of prey. I returned to Bombay the same evening and commenced making arrangements for carrying out the object I had before me. On the following Thursday evening I forwarded sixteen coffins, which were in charge of the second officer, to Neermull, and the next evening proceeded to Bassein myself, with Mr. Jones, the chief officer, Jan[illegible]lements, Auguste Peterson, and Simon Ferdin[illegible] seamen of the wrecked ship, and two gangs of [illegible]hars, arriving at Kullum on the Saturday morning. We immediately commenced the painful and arduous task of disinterment, and continued working with a slight intermission until noon on Sunday, by which time fifteen bodies had been brought to one common grave, dug on a mound about three quarters of a mile to the N. W. of the village of Kullum and in sight of the wreck. No trace of the sixteenth body could be found. After the burial service had been read the grave was filled in, and the earth heaped up so as to form a mound. Some pieces of wood were driven into the earth, so as to mark the spot and preserve its identity, as I hope at the close of the rains to be able to return and enclose the grave with a low stone wall, and place a headstone there in memoriam, containing the names and ages of those who lie buried below.

I cannot conclude this report without thus publicly returning my sincere thanks to W. W. Ansell, Esq., of Gakira,—to whom I am deeply indebted, as without his cordial co-operation I could hardly have completed my undertaking—and to the chief and second officers and the seaman I have named. To J. R. Duxbury, Esq., the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, my thanks are also due for permitting the coffins to be conveyed from Bombay to Bassein Road free of charge, thus saving considerable expense. I have also to bear testimony to the excellent arrangements made by the police authorities for the preservation of the temporary graves, and the marks by which they were to be found, and I hope I may be permitted to bring to the notice of his superiors, the name of second class head constable Ramah Byroo Jaddoo, whose services were simply invaluable. I likewise wish to mention the aid given by constables Bhawoo Goonajee, No. 551; Raggoo Gunputrao Dhulvey, No. 593; Pandoo Dhowlutty, No. 852; Ramjee Nimberjee, No. 15; Mahadeo Darkoojee Seerkunda, No. 505—all of the Tanna Police.

It only remains for me to append the statement of the expenses incurred, and to add that I hope such assistance will be accorded to me by the public in defraying the cost,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1869.

THE TURF IN FRANCE.

At a moment when the approach of the Grand Prix de Paris is exciting in Paris an amount of interest which a few years ago no one would have imagined Frenchmen capable of taking in racing matters, one is led to look back at the origin of this now national pastime in France. The first race on record was run in the year 1776, when de Comte d'Artois matched one of his famous stud against a horse belonging to the Marquis de Conflans; and in the same year an Englishman named Fitzgerald made a match with the Duc de Nassau. No races appear to have taken place from that date till 1783, when the Bois de Vincennes was the scene of several sweepstakes, in one of which the entries were as high as 2,500 francs; but the honour of having seriously encouraged racing with a view to the amelioration of the breed of horses is due to the first Empire. Napoleon I. established races both at the Champ de Mars and in the provinces, and the institution from that has developed itself uninterruptedly, receiving additional impetus in 1826 from the accession to the turf of Lord Henry Seymour, Monsieur Schickler, and Count d'Orsay. About the same time steeple-chases came into fashion, the first Frenchman who road a "course à obstacles" being Count Waleski, who in 1829 won a match against Lord Henry Seymour. The oldest living patron of the French turf is Monsieur Lafitte, whose horses ran for the first time in 1834.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE SUPERSESSION GRIEVANCE.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

The correspondence which we published in our last impression upon the supersession of the colonels of the Imperial service by their Indian Army brethren is so conclusive upon the merits of the case, that it is scarcely necessary to say another word to show that some step must be taken in order that "right may be done." The less palpable question which remains is as to the particular way in which the injustice may be remedied without dealing unfairly with the Indian officers, on at the same time, taking an undue pull at the Exchequer. On going into Committee on the Army Estimates, Colonel North will "bring under the consideration of the House" the present position of the colonels of the Queen's army as compared with that of the colonels of the late Indian Army, as affecting their promotion to the rank of major-general; and move a humble address to Her Majesty, that she will be pleased to direct that the promotion of the colonels of the late Indian Army shall be suspended until the grievance complained of is remedied," we trust that a subject in which the interests of a body of which many are distinguished and all deserving men of superior rank and long service are concerned, will receive, at the hands of the Legislature the attention it deserves. It may be well for us again to allude to the matter, with a view to considering how far at this late period the grievance complained of can be remedied, even at the risk of repeating what we have said before. The original Warrant of 1861 for the amalgamation of the officers of the two armies was superseded by that of 1864 on the conclusion arrived at by General Sir John Aitchison's commission which sat in 1863, that the Indian officers had substantiated this complaint that they would, as a consequence of the amalgamation, be superseded in promotion by the rank of major-general of the British service, but the result has shown the supersession to have taken place entirely the other way, and so cruelly has the amalgamation operated to the injury of the British colonels that nearly three hundred of the seniors on the list have already been passed over by their juniors in the Indian service. The only two courses which would appear to put the British colonels in their proper place would be either to cancel the promotions of those Indian colonels, twenty-three in number, who have been promoted major-generals since Colonel (now Major-General) Whistler, Madras Artillery, who was the junior of the Indian colonels before the formation of the original Amalgamated List on the 18th February, 1861, and then to revert to that list and fill up all future vacancies from it, commencing with the twenty-three which would thus be created, or to promote as major-generals all the British colonels that have been passed over, recast the list of major-generals so as to restore the name in his place, dating from his commission as colonel, and then revert to the original Amalgamated List for further promotions. But there are so many objections to either of these courses, unquestionably just though they would be, that we fear that the British colonels will have to rest under the injury of the past, and that remedial measures can only be applied to the future.

According to the views of officers of experience, the only means of extending to the colonels of the British List the same measure of justice which the delay in setting this question now admits of, premising by saying that no less than six Indian colonels have been promoted to major-generals since we first called attention to it in our paper of the 27th February last, and that, rightly or wrongly, it was subsequently generally understood that the matter was under the consideration of the War Office. 1. A new Amalgamated List on the basis of the Warrant of 1861 to be at once formed, on which existing colonels of both services should be placed according to dates of commissions as such; and all promotions, whether caused by the death of a British or Indian general, to be given by seniority on that list. 2. All lieutenant-colonels, of what list soever without distinction, hereafter promoted to be colonels, to be so promoted to the Amalgamated List. 3. British colonels now serving in India who have been passed over by the Indian colonels either to the rank of major-general or to the local rank of brigadier-general in India, to receive local commissions, restoring to them their proper seniority, and to be so employed as not to bring them into collision with the latter; and all brigades in India to be given henceforth to the senior competent colonel on the Amalgamated List, without reference to the service in which he may have risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The case of the substantive appointment only filled by officers so brought local and temporary rank to be issued to them. It is submitted that, in addition to the above arrangement, it would, at least as an act of justice at any rate, be judicious to promote fifty colonels to be major-generals in anticipation of the first fifty steps which may take place after the last British colonel who has been passed over by the Indian colonels shall have been promoted, the subordinate promotions to lieutenant-colonel and major, of course, being deferred until the vacancies shall actually occur.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST A MADRAS MAJOR-GENERAL.

A GENTLEMANLY-LOOKING man, about 40 years of age, who at first refused his name and address, but afterwards said he was Major-General Frederick Haines, of the Madras Army, was on June 1 charged before Mr. Alderman Causton, at the Mansion-house, with having committed perjury in making a false declaration to obtain a marriage license, and with obtaining a sum of money under false pretences from Miss Ann Lee, a young lady from Scarborough, in Yorkshire. The prosecutrix made the following statement:—

About six weeks ago she came to town on a visit to some friends. About a month since met the prisoner on the Metropolitan Railway, when, by purchasing her ticket, he was afforded a pretext for introducing himself. Nothing further transpired on this occasion, but they met again accidentally next day. He then presented her with his card, with "Major-General Haines, Madras Army," upon it. He said that he was in England on private leave, and that if it were known he was here he would get into trouble, and that he had given his word to his commanding officer, M'Clevert and Mansfield, that he would return at the end of his regular leave. Having obtained her permission, he called upon her at her friend's house on the succeeding day, and remained about a quarter of an hour. He repeated his visits on several occasions, and ultimately, on the 12th of May, asked her to marry him and go out to India. He told her that he was not a married man, and, in urging his suit, said she would mar both her own happiness and his if she did not listen to him. He said that if they were married they would go down to Scarborough (where the prosecutrix is very respectably connected.) Having agreed to become his wife, he wanted her to marry him at a registrar's office, but this she declined to accede to. On the 13th he became aware that she had £700 in the funds, and he said, "Give notice, and have it sold out." Eventually they went to Doctors'-commons and got a license, and afterwards to a stockbroker's and sold out stock to the amount of £837 for which the prosecutrix had a draft on Prescott's bank. They then went to the marriage office, and he made arrangements for their marriage, which took place on Saturday the 15th. The prisoner then asked her to give him the draft, and at his request she went to the stockbroker's and had the words "pay cash" written on it, as it was crossed. The prisoner then cashed it. Up to the 26th she lived with him as his wife. On that day they were to go to Scarborough, but at King's-cross Station he said he was not well and could not go, but that she might proceed. She remarked that as she was his wife it was proper that she should stay with him, but he would not allow it, and after buying her ticket, and giving her £2, he saw her off by the train. When she got home her friends told her that she had been "done." On the following day she came to town for the purpose of giving the prisoner into custody, and saw Mr. Hagne Miller, of the National Provincial Bank, and another gentleman, on the subject. Since then she had been on the look-out for the prisoner. On Monday morning she saw him in Carey-lane, in the City, and at once pointed him out to Mr. Miller, who went up and addressed him as Major-General Haines, but he said that that was not his name. She then gave him into the custody of a policeman.

On the prisoner being searched it was found that he had a watch with the monogram "J.W.M.A." and a locket bearing the following inscription:—"J. W. M'Alpine. A memento of 9th January, 1865, from his loving wife." The locket contained the photograph of a lady. The same name was discovered inside his boots. The watch, locket, and a sum of £10 were taken possession of by the police.

The prisoner, in reply to the Alderman, said he would reserve his cross-examination until he had legal advice. In the meantime he applied to have the money returned to him, but the application was refused.

The Prisoner—Will you take bail?

Alderman Causton—Certainly not; I would not take bail to any amount.

The prisoner was then remanded till June 5.

MR PEABODY—We (*Pall Mall Gazette*) are glad to know, upon the best authority, that Mr. Peabody has no intention of remaining in the United States. Among his numerous benefactions there is one for the establishment and maintenance of schools in the Southern States, where they are much needed. They are not designed to be schools for "freedmen's children" merely, but for black and white alike; and the general plan being now in a fair way of accomplishment, Mr. Peabody has resolved to increase the original donation. He has gone to America to transact business arrangements, and we are now able to say that he intends to return to this country in the next spring. Every one will hope that his health may fully establish.

A FLEA ENTERTAINMENT.

At the corner of Maddox-street and Regent-street a young Englishman is conducting an exhibition of a very curious character. He is the proprietor of a stud of performing fleas; or to use the words of his own announcements, of "trained Apterous insects, the only specimens of the Articulata in the world ever taught to perform." We went to the sight, fearing that our sense of refinement would be shocked, but found upon entering the room a tastefully decorated apartment and several ladies with their children admiring the household foes which a wholesome sense of duty teaches them generally to crush. Mr. Kitchingman, the exhibitor, has toiled hard and long to bring his exhibition to its present successful condition. Like the everlasting cookery-book hare, the fleas have had first to be caught, then shipped hither from Russia, Belgium, and France; or elsewhere, and afterwards subjected to a training in which severity and tenderness are pretty equally proportioned. Without going so far as the exhibitor, who believes the little wretches he protects have intellects, and says he has seen their brains, we must confess our astonishment at the novel figure they are made to cut, although in an age like this one ought not to be amazed at such a trifle as the spread of education among fleas. The insects in Regent-street draw carriages, act as tug to a man-of-war, fire off a gun, perform on the tight-rope, draw a bucket out of an imaginary well, leap, and swing, and execute other evolutions upon a white, smooth table. These things, however, are not done by the fleas as by other beings. The voluntary system is quite ignored, and the wonder of the exhibition is rather the marvellous delicacy of the machinery than the genius of the performers. Mr. Kitchingman, after years of patience, has perfected a set of Lilliputian articles, designed and made by his own hands, that are of themselves of the rarest kind, and the visitor will soon perceive that they are most ingeniously made for the fleas, and not the fleas for them. Taking the raw, untutored flea between his finger and thumb, with a touch that few could command, the proprietor fastens by a peculiar noose a fine hair round the insect's trunk, leaving the two ends standing an inch or so above the back, like a couple of overgrown feelers. Those hair-ends are fastened to the apparatus, generally by insertion in the split of a tiny straw, and this difficult operation having been done without injury to wind or limb, the harnassed captive is attached to the particular ... to which its talents fit it. The Russian and Belgian fleas are favourite pupils, but the English breed, after much starving and training, become the toughest and best. We observed one on Saturday, however, fretting in the collar very painfully, and drawing his ivory car with a hop, skip, and jump, instead of the steady, easy trot which the Russian or Belgian affected. Perhaps it was too much to expect a right-minded flea to be docile under the circumstances in the presence of ruddy children and blonde ladies. One or two of the performers were pointed out as the inheritors of a green old age; they had lived nine months, and were now, in the course of nature, nearing the day of their death. Three or four months—say weeks—however, are considered a hard age for a flea to live. Mr. Kitchingman, with touching affection, allows his fleas to live out of himself, which is nothing but fair, seeing that he lives out of them. Every day, when something attempted and something done has earned them a night's repose he feeds his flock upon the back of his hand, puts each individual between two blankets, and the whole layer into a box, where they slumber secure, out of harm's way, and ought to be alive to rise in the morning with clear consciences towards all mankind. The untrained reserve stock (two or three hundred) are kept in a stoppered bottle full of flannel wool. The exhibitor gives his visitors much information upon this special branch of natural history.—*Daily News, May 31.*

NEW ZEALAND.

THE news from New Zealand relative to the war is somewhat conflicting. To Koti is said to have been shot in an attack made on a friendly pa, which was obstinately defended by its garrison. Towards sundown, after fighting all day, he cried out to stop firing, offering to make peace. He was then admitted inside the garrison, when a desperate fight took place, and he is reported to have been shot by a native, although another report states that he is still alive. The state of feeling in the colony will be best understood from the advice tendered to the colonists by the *Wellington Independent*:—"Let us gird up our loins, make this war a national business, follow up the enemy from day to day, and *deal with him as a wild beast, which should be shot down wherever encountered.*"

THE PRINCE OF WALES A FREEMASON.

On June 2, the quarterly communication of the United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England was held in the great hall, Great Queen-street, London, and in consequence of an expected communication from the Earl of Zetland, most worshipful grand master, with respect to the Prince of Wales, there was an unusually large attendance of brethren from all parts of the kingdom. The most worshipful the grandmaster, the Earl of Zetland, occupied the throne, supported by Brother J. Fawcett, provincial grand master for Durham, as D.G. (in the absence of Earl De Grey and Ripon), Earl Percy, S.G.W., and F. Perkins, as J.G.W. On the dais were the Earl of Limerick, P.G.M. for Bristol; Daniel Gooch, P.G.M. for Bucks and Berks; Mr. Talbot, P.G.M. for the eastern division of South Wales; Mr. Henry Murray, provincial district grand master for China; and numerous metropolitan and provincial grand officers.

The most worshipful the grand master said—

I have the pleasing duty to make a communication to the brethren, which I am sure must be gratifying to the Grand Lodge and to every mason in the craft in England. The communication is that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has joined our fraternity, having been made a mason by His Majesty the King of Sweden. (Applause.) I am quite sure that this must be a most gratifying circumstance to communicate to the Grand Lodge. I have had more than one interview with His Royal Highness lately, and he authorised me to express to the Grand Lodge that it was his anxious wish to be present at this Grand Lodge, and he was very much disappointed that the circumstance that it was held on the day set apart for the celebration of the Queen's birth-day prevented him having that pleasure. (Applause.) I have also had communicated to me privately by His Royal Highness, but I am authorised by him to mention it publicly, that it is his wish to join one or more of the English lodges. (Applause.) I think I need not say more on this subject, except to express the high gratification which I feel myself in the fact of a prince of the blood royal, and more especially the heir to the Throne, having joined Masonry, and having expressed so strong an interest as he has done in the good and welfare of the craft. (Applause.) I now beg to give notice that in conformity with ancient usage it is my intention to propose at the next Grand Lodge that the rank of past grand master be conferred on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. (Cheers.) I believe that there are numerous precedents for this course; for every prince of the blood royal who has joined Masonry has, upon the fact being known and recognised, had the rank of past grand master conferred on him. (Great applause.)

The Grand Lodge then proceeded with the ordinary Masonic business, which occupied the rest of the evening.

FRENCH MEDICINES.
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO. H.I.H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45, Rue de Richelieu,
PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by GRIMAULT and Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES of the CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—GRIMAULT AND Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. GRIMAULT & Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the submirate of bismuth.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE or IRON.
By Leras. M. D., Docteur es Sciences.
GRIMAULT & Co., CHEMISTS.
According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's pills, iron reduced by hydrogen lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One table spoonful of the solution or syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S Digestive Lozenges of the Alkaline Lactates.
The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucuous membrane of the stomach, or by affording to the latter through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are—Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicrania, gastritis, gastralgia, heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, &c.

INTERNAL of LOCAL
N[illegible]
GU[illegible]S.
T[illegible]

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Somjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim, to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,

Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

FREDERICK MASON,
29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 29, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 28, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN,
Lieut.-General, R. A.

Mr. Menist.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and many others with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his services.

WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 24, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that I am now in the full benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Waller, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an Optician from my own experience.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight.

GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's spectacles, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B. Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 8 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as the lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them.

JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 15, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice.

Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

Dover, August 5, 1863.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 20 Marine Parade, Dover, July 24, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles. I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which you examined my eyes, and from the nature of the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles.

HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them.

ALLEY DUKE, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Bury.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I can therefore by recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance.

EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all elevations from the infirmities of the defective organ of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself great benefit from the use of Mr. Menist's lenses I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.

JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakespear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him.

G. SHAKESPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your representation as an Optician led me to expect from the use of them. Faithfully yours,

Mr. Menist. JAMES KELCEY.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.

March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.

March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eyes.

March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.

H. WATERWORTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.

West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and shall have much pleasure in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

FRANCIS W. ST. BARBE.

Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before.

J. W. SPENCER.

Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 8th August, 1864.

From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above-named gentleman.

JOHN HARDING, Wesleyan Minister.

13 Crescent, Taunton, 11th August, 1864.

Mr. A. Menist, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye-Spectacles, highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with ... vision to walk, derived great comfort and ... and any Lady or Gentleman wish to consult Mr. M. at their ... residence, on giving a day previous he will wait on them ... any consultation ...

... ADELPHI HOTEL, Near the Byculla Railway Station.

... Mr. M. has also Binocular Race Glasses, of a great ... ying power, of a small size, to be able to carry them in the ... They contain 12 lenses, instead of 6 as usual.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.—The current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3	do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do. 1	do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do. Demand	do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	do.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 1st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum at	3 months' notice	3 per cent.
Do. at	6 do.	3 do.
Do. at	12 do.	6 do.

All letters should be addressed and hoondies made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Bombay, 30th April, 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street
London, E.C.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅞ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅞ "
3	do.	1/11⅞ "
2	do.	1/11⅞ "
1	do.	1/11 "
On demand		1/10⅞ "
On Scotland		1/10⅞ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6 do.	4
Do.	12 do.	5
Do.	24 do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 28th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Honckong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balance. No interest will be allowed above one lakh.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—For SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton made to one of the best London Manufacturers, hung on elliptic Springs, painted and lined Green, head with roll-up back, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

TO BE SOLD ON COMMISSION.—
One Brougham, by Aberdeen Melvin, builders.
One Brougham, by Soare Hall, Soho.
One Sociable Carriage, by J. Barton & Sons, Patent, Bristol.
One Mail Phaeton by Lewis, builder, Salisbury.
One double seat open Phaeton with German shutters.
One glass front Victoria by Kesterton, Longacre; and
One (2) two wheel Dog Cart, by Newton.

RAHIMTOOLA SULIMAN & Co'
Byculla, Parell Road.

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.—The undersigned offer for sale, to arrive in July, 24 Wrought Iron Girders, each 33 feet long, 21 inches deep, 7½ inches over flanges; Web Plates, ⅜ inch; Angle Irons, ⅜ inch; Channel Iron Stiffening Plates, 8 inches by 3 inches—weight about 33 cwt. each. Plans can be seen and further information obtained on application.

Just arrived, and now being landed, a small supply of No. 16 Gauge Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, No. 24 Guage. Price Rs. 11 per cwt., cash.

Cast Iron—Pipes, 2 to 12 inches diameter.
Bar Iron Flats and Street Iron.
Steel and Files.
Engineer's and Contractor's Tools.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 12th May, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agent for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

14 Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The property of a Gentleman not requiring it any longer.

A fast-trotting bay Arab horse with a nearly new